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CIRCULATION IN INSECTS.— Mr. H. N. Moseley finds the circulation of insects to be observed most advantageously in the wings of *Blatta orientalis.* The details and results of his methods of observation are given in the "Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science." When *B. orientalis* casts its skin it emerges quite soft and milk-white: at which time light may be thrown through the body, and the action of the heart and valves studied to advantage. The circulatory system of insects is injected with difficulty from the heart: a more certain result is obtained by cutting off half of one wing and injecting, through the cut edges, either the removed portion of the wing, or the remaining portion and through it the heart. Indigo-carmine, or Berlin blue solution, is preferred as the injecting fluid. Mr. Moseley places the fluid in a short india-rubber tube closed at one end and furnished with a canula at the other, and forces it into the insect's veins by pressure of the finger upon the tube; a procedure which would seem to be applicable to many other cases. — R. H. W.

GEOLOGY.

THE CHANTAUQUA MASTODON. — The remains of a skeleton, belonging to the extinct species of animal, *Mastodon giganteus*, were discovered the twenty-fifth of August, 1871, in the vicinity of Jamestown, N. Y. These remains were found imbedded four feet below the surface, in soil composed of peat and marl, and deposited in the Post-tertiary period; and were located in a swamp, two acres in extent, situated upon a farm now owned by J. E. Hoyt, formerly known as the Reynolds place, about one mile north of the village of Jamestown. This small swamp, fed by springs, had been drained five years ago, and last August workmen were excavating the muck, scattering it upon a four-acre field, when they finally came to the tusks estimated to be *twelve* feet in length before they were much disturbed or broken. They found also, in proximity to the visceral cavity of the larger skeleton, a mass of undigested food, some eight or nine bushels in quantity, and consisting of slightly decayed twigs, of two or three inches in length, identified as cone-bearing species, similar to our pines and firs, and remarkably preserved.

At the time of my visit, upon the 16th of September, the remains were deposited mainly in the cabinet of the "Union School and College Institute." I also found a portion of the bones, particularly those of the smaller animal, at the residence of Prof. S. G. Love, to whom I am much indebted for information bearing upon the subject.

The left side of the lower jaw, preserved almost entire, was two feet in length; and the size of cranium, from sections observed, was some three and a half feet in length. The depth of the jaw bone was seven and a half inches; its width six inches. There were two fragments of one tusk; the point, three feet and seven inches in length, six inches in width, with marked depressions upon one side of surface; the other fragment, two feet five inches in length, seven and a half inches in diameter and much decayed; an intermediate section and the one adjoining the cranium were gone. There were six teeth; larger ones seven and a half inches in length, weight five and a half pounds, with mammillated eminences (distinguishing the species), of about two inches in elevation. The enamel was well preserved. Sections of scapular were thirteen inches long, seven inches wide; fragments of ribs, twelve to eighteen inches in length. A section of the ribs, as first found, was five feet in length. Head of femur bone was also here.—I should judge the height of the larger skeleton to be fifteen feet, its length seventeen or eighteen feet.

The smaller skeleton (found at a short distance from the larger one), was probably seven feet in height; tusks four feet long, four inches wide; teeth three and half inches in length; sections of jaw and rib bones were also found.—T. A. CHENEY, *Leon*, *N. Y.*, *Nov.* 13, 1871.

A NEW FOSSIL BUTTERFLY.— Mr. S. H. Scudder has discovered a new species (and genus) of butterfly from Aix which is contained in the museum at Marseilles. He calls it *Satyrites Reynesii*, after the direction of the museum. The specimen consists mainly of the two forewings, the venation of which can be made out very satisfactorily. It is of the form, and has the general appearance, of Portlandia, though nearest to the East Indian Debis.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

FLATHEAD INDIANS.—I will give you now a short outline of the religious traditions of the Flatheads, comprising also their notions about the globe, etc.